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with a fine engraving of the Portrait of Cervantes, and a series of ten excellent illustrations. Seven of them are copied from Cruikshank's illustrations of an edition of Smollett's translation, published in London in 1833, and the remaining three are original designs, by Mr. D. C. Johnston, whose comic powers are well known. He is the engraver also of the portrait of Cervantes. The edition of the royal Spanish Academy, published in 1819, has been followed by Mr. Sales, who has introduced into the text the corrections and improvements found in the Academy's notes, judiciously omitting various readings as unnecessary for general readers. The editor has also consulted the edition of Pellecer, published at Madrid in 1797; that of Arrieta, in Paris in 1826; and lastly, the "First Part," published by Clemencin, with an invaluable commentary, in 1833. In preparing the notes, Mr. Sales has made use of all these sources freely, but with much judgment. The orthography has been carefully attended to, and the principles laid down by the Academy have been carried out. This edition is also accompanied by a map of that part of Spain, over which the travels of the renowned knight extended. The notes at the end of each volume, are brief and pertinent; they are just what a common reader needs, to clear up difficult idioms and obscure allusions, both of which abound in *Don Quixote*. Mr. Sales has displayed much judgment and good taste both in selection and expression. His long experience as an instructor, his well known habits of laborious accuracy, and his extensive knowledge of Spanish literature, of themselves inspire a confidence in the value and excellence of this first American edition, which a careful scrutiny will be found to justify.

10. — *Three Lectures on Liberal Education*. By JOHN SNELLING POPKIN, D. D. Cambridge. Folsom, Wells, & Thurston. 1836. 8vo. pp. 72.

No book of the day will be read with more eagerness and pleasure, than these lectures of Dr. Popkin. They are the introduction to his course on Greek Literature, and treat of the general subject of liberal education. We know not where that important theme has been handled with more vigor, more manly sense, more just discrimination, than in this remarkable pamphlet. Dr. Popkin's style is full of the old English strength. It is copious, racy, and hearty. The glittering ornaments of the fine writing now so much in vogue, find no acceptance at his hands; but his language has all the native robustness that belonged to the best ages of our literature. Indeed, as we read page after page of these discourses, we seem to be holding communion with

some ancient scholar, whose temperate wisdom is uttered in a style of quaint eloquence that is irresistibly attractive. The seriousness of the discourses is enlivened by a vein of genuine and peculiar wit, which keeps the reader in constant good humor with the author and the subject. Here and there, Dr. Popkin indulges in a sly sally of satire upon the whims and follies of the day ; but always does it with such mingled humor and benevolence, that the most extravagant admirer of the age cannot take offence. But an extract will do much better than any comments of ours. We hardly know what to select, when all is so good ; but perhaps the following passage is as much to the purpose as any.

“The approved good sense and good taste of the Ancients might operate to correct the affectation, and extravagance, and obscurity, and spasmodic violence, which result from an excessive desire of novelty, and impression, and excitement. We would not recommend a humble and servile imitation of the best models ; but when the mind is taught to think and feel justly, it may the more safely and surely proceed in its own operations. What is said of the benefit to be derived to our own language and literature from a knowledge of others, is preëminently true of these under consideration, for their acknowledged preëminence. Further, though our Saxon English is derived from the German stock, yet very great accessions have accrued from the ancient classics. The Latin abounds in current use, and more so in public discourse and writing ; and the Greek has become the nomenclator of almost all the arts and sciences. The very show-bills are decorated or “bristled with Greek,” and harder Greek too, than ever I found in Longinus or Apollonius. How are we to know what is to be seen or heard, unless we can go to the lexicon ? And even there perhaps we shall be puzzled, for the artists have outstripped the learned. But seriously, an acquaintance with these ancient sources is allowed to be very useful, if not necessary, for acquiring a correct and elegant use of our own language, especially in writing and public speaking ; and so, it must also be allowed, is an acquaintance with the German, and French, and other sources, if it can be obtained, and for similar reasons. Doubtless, a man confined to the English, by attention to the best authors and usage, may learn to write it with propriety and elegance. And one immured in antiquity may so far neglect his mother tongue, as to speak and write it in a stiff, uncouth, barren, or uncommon style. Still, I believe, it is confessed, that the very best and finest writers of English are those, who have combined ancient and modern and general cultivation. And in respectable writers of more limited preparation, I think we may sometimes observe spots, which appear hardly classical in the ancient or modern sense of the term, particularly in the use or abuse of words. Shakspeare is an exception. Yet I have imagined, that I could observe passages, which indicate more learning than is commonly allowed him ; allusions, resemblances, or, at least, coincidences of genius. “The man that hath no music in himself,” — how like the thought of Pindar : “Whom Jupiter hath not loved, shudder when they hear the song of the Muses.” In fine, there is no small

advantage in knowing the original sense, the gradual changes, and the present use of words, and their just and happy application. And there is no less advantage in knowing the varieties of thought and expression, that may be gathered and garnered in various and extensive reading."

11. — *A Discourse at the Funeral of the Rev. John Prince, LL. D., Senior Pastor of the First Church in Salem, on the 9th of June, 1836*, by CHARLES W. UPHAM, Surviving Pastor. Salem. 1836. 8vo. pp. 31.

DR. PRINCE was born in Boston, July 22d, 1751. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1776, was ordained November 10th, 1779, over the parent church of Massachusetts, and died June 7th of the present year. When he was about to be settled in Salem, there was some hesitation evinced on account of his apparently feeble health. But he outlived all of the society, who had any part in that transaction; and only two individuals are known, who remember the solemnities of his ordination.

Dr. Prince filled, with distinguished honor, his place of professional duty. He had qualities which made him the object of warm personal attachment, and, in extent of theological learning, he was hardly surpassed among the clergy of his time. In his large and valuable library (which he bequeathed to his congregation) there was no book which he had not read; and, such was his retentiveness of memory, that for him to read a book, was to make it his own. In the private sphere where he moved, his lot was singularly fortunate. He sustained the pastoral relation (confirming ties of intimate friendship) to some of our most distinguished men in the walks of public life and of learning. His health, during most of his life, was firm, and his mental constitution always cheerful and placid. They, to whom his mature strength had been given, provided with a most praiseworthy liberality for the comfort of his age; and, of late years, devolving the cares of his office, for the most part, on a colleague with whom he was connected in the happiest association, he had no anxieties to disturb the quiet which failing nature required and had deserved.

It is in the history of physical science, that Dr. Prince will be most remembered, though a singular facility of temper led him to such a carelessness about appropriating the credit of his labors in this department, that very inadequate justice will probably be done him. By the invention, when he was thirty-two years of age, of the apparatus since known by the name of the *American Air-Pump*, (communicated in the first volume of *Memoirs of the American Academy*,) "his name was at once en-